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THE INSTALLATION OF THE YOUNG RAJAH OF MYSORE.

The Madras Times publishes a few particular about the installation of the young Rajah of Mysore, which was celebrated on a very grand scale on Tuesday, the 22nd September. The only festivities observed in the palace are the Dasarah, the birthday, and a few more. The non-observance of Dasarah in the palace this year, sanction not coming from the Supreme authorities, augmented the sorrows of both the people and the inmates of the palace to such an extent that the whole town wore a gloomy appearance. It is said that at the Mahanavazhanah, some of the Ranees of his late Highness never tasted even a morsel of food. They being far advanced in age, it was apprehended that they would suffer seriously in health. But to the surprise of onlookers and all, and for the good of the country, a telegram was received announcing the accession of the young Rajah, and the authorities proclaimed the installation of the young Maharajah. The rejoicings manifested by the people on that day are beyond description. The Commissioner with other European officers and some cavalry came a day previous to the ceremony. There was also a very large gathering of both European and Hindu ladies and gentlemen in the palace. The young prince is

ffering their homage. The retinue comprised various insignia-bearers and the officers of the

palace, accoutred for the special occasion formed a corps in attendance. The various sorts of music and tom tomming were quite deafening to the ear and made the whole palace resound. It is usual, it would appear, to hold Durbar for three successive days, during which time all respectable native gentries pay their respects to the Rajah. Further than this the whole town without distinction of caste or colour was fed on that day, and liberal presents were given to the deserving servants.

HYDROPHOBIA.—The *Medical and Surgical Reporter* speaks of the popular notion of the connection of this disease with the play of the 'dog-days' of physicians. "Hydrophobia is a Popular Medicine Error.—No error is more absurd or unfounded than that which supposes hydrophobia to be peculiar to our more frequent in the hot months. The muzzling of dogs at such times is a relic of medieval superstition. It originates from some popular notion concerning the 'dog-days,' which, in turn, derive their name from the periodical change in position of the 'dog-star' Sirius. In point of fact, hydrophobia is more frequent in January than in July, and the muzzling of dogs in the summer season, when there are so thirty, is a piece of useless and wanton barbarity. We are glad to learn that the town of Westbury, in Wiltshire, has taken the wise and humane course in this matter, and do away with this antiquated habit. Let other and all towns follow this example. Our contemporary will have seen that we (*British Medical Journal*) are at one with him in this matter. But we are not at all in sympathy with the reference to this as a medical one. With us, whatever it may have been in past ages, it is the public, and especially the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, who require to be enlightened on this subject."

FALLEN MONARCHIE.—Arbitrary government; max-

long run it does not answer. Power resting on the broad basis of constitutional government escapes the

blocks which hurt down the fabric of despotism. At the liberal contemporary at Paris reminds us that Queen Maria II. of Portugal was the first sovereign who, within half a century, have through despotism, the true source of stability fallen from power, or have lost a considerable portion of their territories. Napoleon was finally deposed in June, 1815, his brothers Jerome and Louis were deposed, and the Bourbon monarchy of Spain hardly its seat lost its American colonies, and Ferdinand VII. was only maintained by the French expedition to the Iberian Peninsula, the Emperor of Mexico, disappeared in 1824, and the Emperor of Russia, in 1825, and the same year saw the fall of the Dey of Algiers, and Charles X. The King of Holland lost half his States, new the Kingdom of Belgium, and the Duke of Modena, and the King of Naples, were all irritated subjects. Three years later, the King of Portugal, was compelled to yield the crown to Donna Maria, daughter of Don Pedro, who was left with the Brazil. In 1848 Europe was covered with revolutions, and the Emperor of Austria abdicated to save his throne, Pius IX. fled from Rome, and for a moment Hungary was lost to Austria. In 1849, the Duke of Modena, checked on the road to Constantinople, fled to England, and the Duke of Parma, in 1859 the Duke of Modena, the Duchesses of Parma and the Grand Duke of Tuscany were struck out of the list of reigning princes: and a few months afterwards, in 1861, the Emperor of Austria (as Garibaldi called him) was expelled from Italy, and the King of Naples entered it at the head of his army, and the King of Greece by a bloodless insurrection, expelled from Greece by a bloodless insurrection, I

he same year witnessed the upsetting by Prussia of

the thrones of Hanover, Nassau, Brunswick, and Electoral Hesse, none of which were rooled in the same manner as that which in this distant country of Mexico the unfortunate Maximilian met with a mournful end. During all this period the *Siccle* reminds us constitutional monarchies were safe, and untroubled by the fate of the Emperor, Belgium, and Portugal were untouched by the fate of the Emperor, and the governments have certainly the best of the review. Express.

STRYCHNINE IN BITTER BEER.—The startling announcement has recently been made that several of the large brewers are experimenting with the use of strychnine with a view of testing how far it is safe to use it in bitter ale as a substitute for hops. We earnestly hope that nothing so dangerous and scandalous as this should be attempted. It is a most valuable and wholesome a beverage of ale of such deadly poison as strychnine. This is not the first time that the report has been circulated that strychnine had been employed to impart the quality of bitterness to pale ale. Some six or seven years ago, the same report was promulgated and spread far and wide through the columns of the Press. At that time the subject was deemed of sufficient importance to demand a special investigation, the result of the special inquiries and investigations then made, being to demonstrate that there was not at that time the slightest foundation for the report in question. Now that there is a statement that strychnine is about to be employed in the brewing of beer, it is not surprising that the public

any, it is once more imperative that steps should be taken with a view to ascertaining whether the

ment rests on any sufficient foundation. RICHMOND, Va., June 10, 1890.

It has been constantly alleged that our pale and bitter ales are the purest products which it is possible to obtain from malt and hops, and that these, of the purest quality, are brewed with pure spring water, constitute their only ingredients. It is a firm belief in the truth of this statement, on the part of the first instance of the medical profession, and consequently of the public, that the extraordinary popularity of this beverage is due to its purity. It has been that popularity that pale ale may be said to have become the national beverage. Now only let this faith on the part of the profession and the public be shaken, and the beverage will be abandoned to the present enormous competition of the various other malt beverages. Stychnine is not only one of the most deadly poisons, but it also possesses the property of becoming, even when administered in minute quantities, a permanent system—in word, it is cumulative, so that after time has passed, the poison does originally given, the effects, sometimes poisonous, of large doses may be produced. The brewers of the various brands are labelled in this case; but if it be not so, let the public be warned that they are drinking a substance like stychnine, and at the same time with the health of the public. Fortunately the tests for stychnine, even in the minutest quantities, are perfect, and the public will be able to guard themselves against a singular poison to be sure, if it be not the practice of adding this substance to the beverage, and the public will be permitted to continue without exposure and punishment. We may mention, in conclusion, that the addition of stychnine to ale would be an infringement of the law.

5, 1868.

They are much esteemed, particularly those who believe. The ones that accompany the Pardo differ somewhat from those of the world of mandrags, for they contain no platform of doctrine, and the probability of their being to very high, probably not less than 50000 level of the sea.

The facts of the mine will give a sufficient idea and locality of the diamond as to enable any miner, to detect a similar resemblance in the mine, to the Pardo. The Pardo is to be hoped, induce him to investigate them.

Oread-street, Woolrich, 15th December, C. S.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The attention of his Grace the Archbishop called my attention to the following extract from a speech delivered in the Legislative Council, on the 11th of the month of November last, in which the following sentence was uttered:—“We have been informed, which had been deliberated upon, formed the authority of the ecclesiastical to the power, powerful, and faction had been promulgated, and when those men of us these accommodating Protestants, were found to have vote for them to a man.”

I am authorised by his Grace to inform you, the people of this country, that so far as Catholicism is concerned, the Archbishop is not a direct

statement is entirely without foundation; this action for the purpose of securing the return of persons who are described as "accomplices in the crime" or for the purpose of securing the return of persons who have been "formed or organized upon," or "received the authority of such upon," or "plan of operations being promulgated by him, Sir, your most obedient servant."

S. J. A. SHREVE

St. Mary's Cathedral, December 23.

QUACKERY IN NEW SOUTH

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In reply to "Registered Practitioners" state that the only provision contained in the

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temporary loss of the rowlocks. It would be expedient, among the many improvements in progress, to have a boat always in readiness to man an alarm, and the harbor, sluice, and millage, and the various directions for stationed the lives of the people, to be plainly posted at all the water places in the colony.

It is a great consolation in this instance, that those at and near the scene of the disaster, *their knowledge*, but had it not been for the *kindness* of those who were not present, it would have come over immediately, another life would have been sacrificed, the poor drowned man having been left till his arrival, and some one was the proper directions to be given.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
 H. S. S.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As the cattle of New South Wales often escape droughts, I request to communicate to you the following, and to have it published, if raised. I found that cattle thrive on the Jerusalem artichokes, which they are extremely fond of, and advance in weight more than any crop, and more profitably. It will defy all drought, and though other crops would be yielded vast produce on poor soils.

It is a very simple method, to dig the artichoke harrow; then strike out drills, and cover up, and grow with a large box, as maize is. The same method may be used for the other roots of the heath.

The roots drive very deeply into the soil, it is this deep rooting debilitates all droughts. We have the highest root 1 lb. each, and there are all large plants, large roots, and small roots. It will yield vast profit on poor soils, where could not yield any.

I am, Sir, your most obedient,
 H. S. S.

W. H. PEPPER

To the Editor of the Herald

SIR.—In my letter, published by you on the 17th inst., I pointed out several graphical errors appearing in the twelfth paragraph of the postscript, which render their sense obtuse. I have enclosed a list of these, with the words “washing” of growing canes, ought to have been written by me, “trashing.”

That word “wash” is applied throughout and also in the postscript, instead of the word “trashing.”

I am, Sir, yours most obediently

THOMAS

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KELLET HOUSE, to LET, containing twenty rooms, including a splendid ball-room, thirty-four by twenty-two feet, the whole lit up with gas, and water laid on throughout; besides two kitchens, laundry, offices, spacious cellars, well ventilated stables, large yard, and extensive garden, situated in Upper Williamstown; possession early in January. For particulars, apply on the premises.

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